

THE FARMER & GARDENER

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THE SILK CULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.

We publish in another column to-day, an article under the above head from our correspondent "Pocahontas," which will be found to contain a well merited eulogium upon the people of the ancient village of Burlington, N. Jersey, which eulogium we know is as well merited as it is sincerely meant by our correspondent. From his character we feel justified in saying it comes warm from the heart, and we are the more gratified at the favorable account which he gives of the state of the silk culture in that quarter, as we know him to be both a competent and disinterested judge in matters of the kind, and his standing is at once the guarantee and bond for the truth of what he advances.

SUPPLY OF BREAD-STUFFS—PRICE OF WHEAT.

We publish in another column to-day, two articles from the United States' Gazette, on the subject of the grain raised in England and America, for which we bespeak the attention of our agricultural readers. And while we do so, we feel ourself called upon to make a few additional remarks. We have paid particular attention to the current of information relative to the crops of the present year, and from the best intelligence we have received, we have arrived at the following conclusions:—the Wheat crop is the largest which has been raised in this country for many years: the Rye crop, though good in some quarters, upon an average, is a very light one; the Oats crop a comparatively small one. So much for the crops that have been got in; and now let us turn our attention to those which are growing. Four weeks ago, the prospects for abundant crops of corn gladdened the eye in every direction of our country, but the recent drought has destroyed the early hopes and blighted the fond anticipations of the corn-grower. In every quarter where we have information, the same disastrous consequences prevail, and taking up the numerous accounts we have seen, with a view of arriving at a just conclusion as to the prospective yield of the corn crop, we are honestly of opinion, that unless it should please Providence to bless the country with sensible rain, that not more than half an average crop will be raised; and that, should the remain-

der of the season prove ever so propitious, that not more than three-fourths of an average crop can be now grown. Of all others, the late prevailing drought came at the very worst time—just when the early corn began to silk and the late to put forth its shoots—periods the most critical to fructification—a period when the stalks require much and a constant supply of moisture to enable them to give out the nourishment requisite to the perfect formation of the ears of corn. The rain in this quarter, of last Tuesday night, has done considerable good; but a very large portion of corn in this state was, at that time, in that state of forwardness which placed it beyond the reach of the beneficial effects of rain, to any considerable extent, so far as the production and perfection of the grain are concerned. The late corn, however, is susceptible of much greater improvement, and has derived striking benefit from the recent rain, and should the remainder of the season prove favourable—should good gentle soaking rains prevail at proper intervals—it will make a handsome yield. It is from this description of corn, and the prevalence of such weather, that we derive our hopes of even three-fourths of an average crop. It is known that the effects of the drought have been equally disastrous to the Potato crop, and we think that we may safely affirm, that not more than half the usual quantity in fruitful years, can under any circumstances be raised.

We have thus briefly stated what we believe to be the true state of things, present and prospective, and we would ask the reader, whether under such circumstances he does not believe that there will be such a demand for the breadstuffs as will, of necessity, *keep up the price of wheat?* How is it possible that wheat can materially come down in price, notwithstanding the heavy crop, when the products of Rye, Oats, Corn and Potatoes have, or must prove to have been greatly under a fair average yield? We think common sense answers the question; and from a high obligation of duty to the agricultural community, we ask them to ponder well in their minds, all those considerations which have a bearing upon the subject, before they agree to sell their wheat at less than a fair price—at such a price as will afford a liberal profit. Wheat cannot by any fair operation of

trade come down in value; for although the crops as we have before stated, have proved very large, the *supply* is not greater than the *demand*, and the latter as every one must know, will be increased in a just proportion as the supply of rye, corn, oats and potatoes may be deficient. Thus it must be obvious, that, under present existing circumstances, and those in prospective, wheat ought to and must command a *good price*, and we again advise farmers not to let their crops slip out of their hands without they obtain it.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received a letter from an esteemed correspondent in Fauquier county, Va. from which we make the following extract, which will go to show that our remarks about oats and corn are correct in that quarter at least:

Near Rectortown, Fauquier Co. Va.
July 31, 1838.

"Our crop of fall wheat is unusually good both in quantity and quality; and a few weeks since our prospect for oats and corn was quite flattering; but owing to the drought, (not having had rain to do much good) for the last two months, the oat crop is *light*, and the corn crop, under the most favorable circumstances can't be more than half a crop."

Spring Wheat—Farmers who may have cultivated the Italian Spring Wheat, the present season, south of New York, will render an acceptable service to the agricultural community in the middle, southern, and western states, by causing faithful reports of the success which may have attended their respective experiments, to be published in some newspaper convenient to them. If those experiments have proved the adaptation of this variety of wheat to the region of country named, regard to profitable yield being had, it is important that the fact be known, in order that its culture may be extended and its benefits generally enjoyed; and if the contrary be the case, it is proper that its true character be laid before the country, so that no more money may be expended in unavailing experiments in its cultivation.

The Corn Crop—As great anxiety is entertained in all directions, about the growing crop of corn, the press throughout the country would be conferring a favour by procuring and publishing the information they may obtain relative to the

condition and prospects of this crop in their several neighborhoods. Say what we may, it is the most important one raised by a large majority of farmers, and the sooner what is to be expected from it is known the better.

Buckwheat—We again call upon farmers to put in extra quantities of this grain, as in the present prospects of failure in the potato and corn crops, its product may come in very well to piece out the supply of eatables. While we thus recommend putting in an extra quantity of seed, let us also advise them to take care of and use the straw; for if it be salted when stacked away, it will make an excellent food for cattle, and will serve to keep the cow-fold in comfort in the long cheerless days of winter.

Turnips—Let every farmer sow as many turnips as he can find manure to put in well, as, in the present aspect of affairs, true economy would dictate that every thing calculated for the sustenance of man or beast which can, should be raised.

Recipe for taking hives without destroying the Bees.—Having always thought that there was great inhumanity in the old plan of *destroying* the bees, in order to take the honey, we determined to try the more humane plan practised by the French of robbing them of their sweets without depriving them of life, and we have put the plan twice into operation the present season with entire success. And as, besides the humanity of the process, it has economy to recommend it, we deem it our duty to lay the method before our readers, in the hope that we may be instrumental in saving many hives of those industrious workmen, and of securing their labors to their owners for numbers of years. The method, which is easy, is as follows:

In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, place a tub near the hive, then turn the hive over with its bottom upwards into the tub, cover the hive with a clean one, which must be previously prepared by washing its inside with salt and water, and rubbing it with hickory leaves, thyme, or some other aromatic leaves or herbs—having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and gently beat round the sides of the full hive for about 15 minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken.

This should be done about midsummer, so as to allow the bees time to provide a new stock of honey for winter's use. If care be observed no danger need be apprehended.

To the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

THE SILK CULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.

I have been spending a few days in the ancient city of Burlington; and as far as my observations and enquiries enable me to form an opinion, I should say that this was the head quarters of the silk culture in the United States. I have visited several places, whose fame in connection with the advancement of this branch of industry, has been spread far and wide—and I have often been obliged to make diligent enquiries, before I could ascertain *on the spot*, that any thing was doing at said places. But Burlington does not hide her light under a bushel: she places it on an eminence so that all may see, and peradventure imitate her good works. You cannot pass along the pavements, without hearing questions asked about silk worms or mulberries: you can scarcely go into a house but you find the inmates engaged in feeding worms. All classes and conditions, from the dignified functionary of the government to the humble occupant of a village lot—rich and poor—publicans and sinners—have caught the contagion: and recently even a periodical—and a most respectable one too—has been established to promote the culture, and disseminate all useful information on the subject. And if you knew the character of the population here, you would say that the good work must succeed. You would be far from thinking it was the ebullition of the moment—a feverish paroxysm—a day dream; which would subside on the slightest abstraction of the stimulus which now supports and sustains it. Such, I take it, is not the character of this people. On the contrary, they are grave, sedate, industrious—not given to violent and momentary excitement—not liable to be entrapped, and inveigled by designing men, into speculative pursuits;—but a people thoughtful and reflecting, forming their own judgments upon evidence, and when once formed, pursuing their object with an eye that does not slumber, and a wing that never tires. In this city, a large proportion of the population consists of the descendants of the illustrious Penn—remarkable you know, for their industry, perseverance and neatness—and by the force of contact and example, these characteristics have been visibly impressed on all the surrounding population.

Gentle reader! who takest an interest in the progress of this interesting pursuit, you might spend a few days here with both profit and pleasure. You will have all your enquiries answered without hesitation. You will find nothing enveloped in mystery. You will see every one willing and anxious to impart all he knows—and finally, I think you will be convinced that the silk culture is no humbug. **POWHATAN.**

Burlington, 3d July.

TO FARMERS.

STRAYS—THE LAW—MORALS.

There is, perhaps, no duty between man and man so loosely fulfilled as that required by the law relative to stray stock, nor is there any omission of duty which visits more inconvenience or uneasiness of mind upon farmers generally. The law requires that if any stray cattle or horses come into your enclosures, that within five days thereafter, you shall take the same before a justice of the peace, and cause him to make out a certificate descriptive of such animal, or animals, which certificate, it is your duty to have recorded, within the same time, in the office of the clerk of the County, in which you may reside; and you are further bound to post up at the courthouse and other public places, also within the same time, a notice of such stray or strays, and likewise to publish the same in the most convenient newspaper. The penalty provided by law for non-compliance with these requisitions, is a fine of ten pounds. By complying with these requirements, the person taking up such strays is entitled to whatever reward may be offered, and to all reasonable charges for keeping them. An omission, however, to fulfil the obligations of the law, works a forfeiture both of reward and charges of keeping, and the party incurs the fine before named. But the law out of the question, moral duty between man and man, should dictate that, whenever a stray comes on your premises, you should take the most prompt measures to advise the owner thereof, in order that he may reclaim him at the earliest possible period. If you doubt this, ask yourself this simple question—"if I were to have my cattle or horses stray away, would I not wish the person on whose premises they stray, to act thus towards me?" I say ask yourself this question, and your answer will force you to act towards your neighbor, as you would he should act towards you. Consult your conscience and no one will have cause to complain of you; for there you will find a silent monitor, which will always point out the right course for you to pursue.

If your neighbour's cow comes to your house with a *fresh bag*, don't content yourself with milking her while the pastures are good and she fills your pail, and delay advertising her until fall; for whatever you may think of it, such conduct is a moral as well as legal fraud.

If your neighbor's heifer come to your house, do not omit to advertise her, nor fatten her up for your meat tub; for be assured, meat thus secured for your stomach, will be the forfeit of your character as an honest man, if it does not work your eternal condemnation before that God, who knows all things, and deals out justice without respect to persons.

The honest man will not apply these remarks to himself; but he whom the cap may fit, may wear it with the best grace he may.

A FARMER OF MARYLAND.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—

Sir—You will confer a great favor on many sufferers by publishing the above communication, as the reading of it may remind some, whose consciences are made of Gum Elastic, of the *penalty of the law*, in cases similar to those alluded to, and thus be the means of making them fulfil a duty through fear, the performance of which should require no stronger stimulant than that arising from the desire of dealing justly towards their fellow-men.

Remarks by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

We comply with the request of our correspondent with cheerfulness, as we are certain that the law regulating strays is not understood by many, and we feel equally certain that great inconvenience, and often loss and vexation, are experienced by owners of stray stock; but we cannot agree with our correspondent in the supposition that any farmer, whether rich or poor, would, for the unworthy purpose of appropriating the milk of another's cow to his own use, delay the necessary publications as pointed out by the law; nor can we entertain the idea, that any would slaughter a stray without previously advertising, as such conduct is too abhorrent to our notions of right to permit the suspicion of the possibility of its perpetration to have a place in our minds.

While we make this disclaimer, we think the papers throughout the state would do good service by copying the above communication.

THE CROPS AND THE DROUGHT.

The wheat harvest has been generally an uncommonly fine one—and so have the oats—and the fruits promise to be very fine and abundant. But vegetation is at least ten days later than it has been for several years.

The state of the Corn crop begins to excite no little uneasiness. Four weeks ago, it never promised to turn out better—but the unprecedentedly long spell of warm weather, (with the thermometer up to 95, and sometimes 98, at the hottest period of the day)—and the distressing drought with which it has been accompanied, have injured the appearance of the corn. The fodder looks withered—many of the lower leaves have dried up—and unless the windows of Heaven should open at an early day, and pour down its refreshing rains, we should apprehend that a considerable part of the corn would be cut off. The injury is not confined to this section of the country alone. We learn that the corn as well as the tobacco is suffering in Halifax and the neighboring counties of Virginia.—*Rich. Eng.*

The Weather, &c.—We have just returned from an excursion through Jefferson county, Va., and the adjoining county of Frederick, Md., passing over the length and breadth of the latter—Throughout the extent of our ride the wheat harvest, we were informed, was abundant. The rye has not averaged over half a crop, and oats generally light. Throughout Frederick co. Md., the drought has been excessive, and the crop of corn on account of it, entirely cut off. But few fields, by the best season hereafter, could be so far reckoned as to make one fourth of a crop, and the most of it is beyond recovery at all—the potatoe crop has shared the same fate.

We had shown to us a field of the Duton corn in Jefferson, which three weeks since, had already perished for want of rain, proving that it will not stand a drought, in any way equal to that of the white or yellow corn. Throughout the extent of our ride the drought and heat have been excess-

sive and altogether unusual so early in the season. We examined, in our travel, several parcels of spring wheat, both in Virginia and Maryland, from the best seed and of fine promise in the growth, greatly shrivelled up and injured, as was supposed, from the parched state of the ground and extraordinary heat, for several weeks before harvesting it. The yield, however, with this defect, was considered good.—*Winchester Virginian.*

Crops in Washington County—The Hagerstown Torch Light of Friday, says—"Friday, Saturday and Sunday last were the three hottest days we have had this season, and probably for many years back, the mercury ranging in the shade, according to position, from 94 to 102 degrees. On Sunday evening we had a refreshing rain, the first of any consequence, for about five weeks, and on Tuesday afternoon and night, we were favored with another rain, which has considerably revived vegetation generally. In the strong grounds we may probably yet have something like half a crop of corn, and in some instances a tolerable yield of potatoes—in the thin and light or slate grounds, both corn and potatoes are beyond recovery, the stocks being literally dried up—and in most sections of the country, the pasture so far exhausted as to require the feeding of stock as freely as is customary late in the fall after the hard frosts have set in."

It is feared the corn crop will not be so good, unless rain should come to its aid in a few days—In this section of country corn is now suffering very much from the long continued dry, hot, weather; and we notice the same is said in other parts.—*Zanesville (O.) Gaz.*

In Kentucky the crop is said to be very abundant, and it is thought wheat will be down to 50 cents per bushel.

The oats and grass crop will be more abundant than usual.—*ib.*

The harvest.—Our exchange papers from all quarters concur in saying that the harvest which has just been gathered is one of the best that our country has been blessed with for several years. After two weeks arduous toil in the hottest weather we have had for a number of years, the rich and waving mantles that a few days ago covered the fields of our farmers have been taken off by the sinewy arm of the reaper, but not without costing him much 'sweat of the brow' and many palpitations of the heart. The prospects every where are of the most cheering kind. In Virginia, where the failures of crops have been truly discouraging for several seasons in succession, the scene is described as quite shocking, and the most sanguine hopes of the farmer will be realized in his wheat crop. A contemporary says, "seldom have we seen before, so many sheafy monuments to the Author of all our 'good and perfect gifts.' Unlike several previous years, the 'shocks' are not now like angels visits, few and far between, but stand in thick and profuse clusters,—blessings scattered all around."—*ib.*

Spring Wheat—Mr. Isaac Van Bibber of Carroll county, sowed an acre of ground with the white wheat, and obtained from it eighty-five dozen sheaves of the ordinary size. The Carrolltonian says that a number of farmers in that county

also sowed some of the wheat, and in every instance it proved as productive as wheat sown in the fall.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE CROPS OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES, AND THE GRAIN MARKET.

We gave yesterday, a notice of considerable length relative to the corn market of London, with a view of following it up with some remarks upon the European markets and crops, and the harvests of our own country. The connexion between these is, of course, intimate, and the subject is one of interest to a majority of our readers.

We think ourselves warranted in setting down the wheat and rye crop of this country as large, not only in regard to general yield, but also in reference to the number of acres cultivated. There have been failures in some places, and in some others it is probable that the harvest has not quite fulfilled its early promise; but the average of the crop is good, and the amount of the wheat gathered in, is very great. How is this great crop to be made most serviceable to the producer, to the merchant, and to the business of the country?—This is a question which can only be answered by a reference to the state of the markets and the grain fields of Europe. This is evident, because there is a superflux which must seek foreign markets, and on the state of supply in those markets will depend the price, and consequently the profit or loss, of those who send breadstuffs thereto.

Let us, then, spend a few moments in examining the state of the principal market of grain, and the means of supplying any deficiencies therein beyond our own produce.

Undoubtedly London must be looked to for a solution of all the questions upon the demand and supply of breadstuffs, which concern the United States.

The crop of 1837 was deficient in England to a considerable degree, and to a far greater extent on the continent, say to the north of France. This state of things was early known; and as soon as the harvest of 1837 closed in England, orders to purchase wheat on English account were despatched to all the ports of export of that grain on the German Ocean and the Baltic. Now it is known that these orders were being executed and contracts made under them, from the December following until the middle of May, 1838, about which time, say the latter end of May, all further proceedings under these orders were arrested by the very considerable advance in prices that occurred in the principal ports of the continent, in consequence of the great prospect of a failure of crops in Germany and Poland.

The wheat purchased between December, 1837, and May, 1838, was regularly shipped, and before the 1st of June, it seemed to be coming into the British ports from all parts of the continent. This sudden influx caused a pause in the rise of the article in England; but early in June the demand was animated in Liverpool, and large sales were made in one market day.

Our readers will recollect that our information relative to the London market is incomplete, there being a chasm (at least in our information) from the 16th of June to the 2d of July; but we find that the weekly average of the 16th of June,

is 64s. 11d. and on the 22d it is 65s. 6d. Prices, therefore, of wheat free for home use must advance. Free wheat is quoted in Liverpool on the 3d of July, in the regular price current, fully as high as during the week previous, though the sale was rather dull. This brings us to notice the probability of the introduction of foreign wheat; and in order to form a correct opinion upon this subject, especially as to the rate of duties, it is necessary to recur to the production of the former harvest, or more properly to the stocks on hand.

The stocks remaining with the farmers can only be inferred from facts. The harvest was, it is admitted, deficient. The millers and corn dealers, however, as the farmers seemed anxious to sell, or, to use a technical term, seemed to be free sellers, purchased only to supply immediate demands, as we gather distinctly from the quotations and remarks in the prices current from day to day, and they were in turn as free sellers as the farmers—no wheat was hoarded or laid up on speculation. When Lady day came, (25th of March) and found the corn dealers and millers without stock, and the farmers without their customary deliveries on that pay-day date, there was at once forced upon the public mind the apprehension of a necessity for large import, and this apprehension has been strengthened by fears of the deficiencies of the coming crops in England.

We have, on the 7th of June, the opinion of one of the most intelligent merchants of England, versed in the corn trade, that a *million of quarters* (8,000,000 of bushels) of corn will be required to be admitted, before the harvest could be made available; and he confidently expected that it would be admitted at a duty of 20s. 8d. to 24s. 8d.; and on the 5th of July, the same gentleman thinks that the duty will be from 19s. 8d. to 20s. 8d.—This implies a reduction which could only take place from a proportionate advance in the price of wheat free for consumption.

As early as the 5th of June, there were strong apprehensions that the growing crop would prove considerably deficient. The root had been killed, and the fine weather, by promoting the growth above ground, showed how much had been destroyed. So extensive and general had been this injury, that on the 5th of July the opinion was entertained that in the most favorable state of weather, there could not be expected an average crop—and it is known that England requires a full average of her own and of the Irish growth, to meet her consumption.

We have above expressed the opinion that a million of quarters of wheat (eight millions of bushels) must be admitted into England before the harvest. What proportion of this can be readily obtained, we are unable to state explicitly, and must, for want of data, trust to conjecture.

In London, on the 4th of June, the amount of wheat in bond was 243,000 qrs., and it is a fair calculation to take the amount in London as half that of the whole kingdom. This assumption is founded on the fact that London is the great market both of corn and capital—it is situated on the east side of the island, and is contiguous to the continent. We find, however, on recurrence to the "Corn Reporter" of July the 2d, that the official return for the whole kingdom gives 527,233 qrs. or 4,217,664 bushels. But Holland is also a competitor with England for wheat, and at Rot-

terdam, on the 25th of June, it is remarked that the duty on bonded wheat introduced for home consumption, was reduced to one shilling, the minimum of duty for wheat admitted for domestic use. This fact has an important bearing upon the subject, because it shows that there is a scarcity of, and of course a demand for, corn in that market.

We have above referred to the fact, that the continental grain fields were not promising, and we may add, that the stock of old wheat, both in England and on the continent, is far less than has been held for many years previous. Of course, then, the demand in Holland, as well as in England, is to be made upon a reduced stock, and it would seem that English grain dealers regard the subject in this light; because, while they speak favorably of the weather in relation to the grain fields, they at the same time remark that "the duty on wheat from foreign ports is reduced one shilling per quarter this week"—a necessary consequence, of course, of the rise in the price of wheat, and that rise in England shows that the landed interests have not the wheat wherewith to keep down the price, and thus prevent a glut of the market by the introduction of foreign wheat into England; though it would seem that the surplus on the continent is so small, that if any considerable portion was sent to England; that is, if an over drain of the continental ports were to be made, the prices in England would become depressed, and the bonded wheat must return to the ports whence it came, to supply the want caused by its own shipment.

The fluctuations in prices of bonded wheat unknown are not always significant of quantities brought to, or taken out of, market. Much wheat is held on speculation, and the prices of that must always be affected by the money wants of the holder, who will rather force a portion of his speculation upon the market at a reduced price, than to suffer for want of the money invested therein—hence we repeat, that fluctuations afford no criterion to judge of the wants for consumption.

We would add that our remarks are not founded upon the supposition of a failure of the English and continental crops—we believe that both will be less than an average, and the want of stock remaining over from last harvest, will produce the demands which we have anticipated; and as the continental crops cannot supply the demand of England before the harvest, we may suppose that she must look elsewhere.

Should our anticipations prove correct, and the demand for flour in England and Holland more than exhaust the supplies of the continent, it will follow as a matter of course, that the surplus of the large harvest of this country will go towards making a balance of trade in our favor, in different parts of the world. The demand in England, and the want of abilities to supply in the continent, will leave open to our merchants the West India and South American markets; and we may add, that while there has been a diminution of supplies in Canada, there has been a large accession to the means of consumption, so that the flour of the western part of New York will probably find a ready market on the British side of the lake.

From the view of circumstances at home and abroad, we come to the conclusion that a judicious

course on the part of our merchants, and a *let us alone* (*laissez nous faire*) course on the part of the government, will, with existing means at home, and certain wants abroad, place our commercial relations in a most enviable position, rewarding the producer for his toil, and the merchant for his enterprise and risk, and giving to the government in due time the means of paying off its newly created responsibilities, while at the same time it sees the people enjoying prosperity as the fruits of commercial integrity and honest industry.

We are not unmindful while we speak of grain as entering into the means of our national prosperity, that there is a mutual dependence among the great staples of our country, and that our foreign commercial relations, especially those with Great Britain, are best sustained by an average produce and demand for them all abroad.

From the same.

MORE ABOUT THE GRAIN.

In our remarks of the 28th inst. we intimated the probability of a demand for wheat, &c. in Canada. That probability is strengthened by the annexed paragraph, taken from the Montreal Courier. It is also to be borne in mind that flour and wheat, the growth of British colonies, pay a very low duty in England, and under an inconsiderable further rise of the general average, will be admitted free of duty for home consumption—The operation of this regulation is to drain from Canada all the wheat of Canadian growth, leaving the consumption of Canada to be supplied from the United States: and perhaps it is not a far-fetched supposition, to assume, as *naturalization* is easy and profitable on this side the Atlantic, that wheat and flower of U. States' growth may be *naturalized* in Canada, and be shipped thence to England with the benefit of *birth-right*. Such things have happened, and the British government finding the trade of the colony promoted, and the wants of bread at home in a degree relieved, have not been scrupulously exact in demanding proofs of birth.

At the last prices from England and the duties then payable on colonial wheat and flour, there was encouragement sufficient to call the attention of the merchants of Canada, and the duties would be reduced, for the averages were rising. The last particular average from London yet heard from, was 69s. 8d. It would be brought into account of the next general average, and the succeeding week a lower general average goes off, and the higher one comes in, which will advance the six weeks average that regulates the duty, and diminish the duty.

CANADA—The Wheat Fly.—We are sorry to learn that the ravages committed by this insect upon the growing crop of wheat are not confined to particular places, but are complained of throughout the whole district. A gentleman left at our office yesterday, a stool of wheat containing seventy-one heads from one kernel, in the whole of which we scarcely saw one not eaten up by the fly. Some farmers say that so great is the destruction, that they will not reap enough for next year's seed, from fields apparently loaded with one of the finest crops ever seen. The barley has not altogether escaped in some places.—*Montreal Courier.*

From the Burlington Gazette.
THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

It is known to the public a considerable distance round Burlington, that large quantities of this most invaluable tree are now growing in the vicinity of this city. A larger quantity would have been raised the present year, but for the cold wet spell of weather which occurred at the planting season, causing numbers to rot in the ground; this was succeeded by a drought of three weeks duration, accompanied by intensely hot weather, producing effects decidedly more injurious to the young sprouts, than the cold damp which preceded it. From these causes the crop of trees is very far short of what was expected. The plants which survived these disasters, are now growing with a luxuriance of foliage that realizes to the mind by a single glance of the eye, the sterling value of the Multicaulis for the production of silk. It is true that different modes of planting, and a different course of cultivation, have produced different quantities as well as different qualities of trees, some having succeeded better than others. But from the stock of trees now growing, it is certain that the short supply will be more than compensated by the high prices they will command. There can be no doubt that trees will sell higher the coming fall and spring than they have ever done yet. The character of the Multicaulis is now well established in the middle states, from practical acquaintance with it, and it has lived uninjured, in the open fields of Burlington during the whole of the past winter. As its value becomes better known, the demand for it increases from all parts of the United States. The high bounties on the production of silk which are given by the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have been found sufficient to pay all the expense of producing the cocoons and of reeling the silk, making the whole produce clear profit. This fact, when added to that of an acre of ground planted with trees two years old, producing a net profit of \$300 to \$400 per annum, has stimulated the farmers in various sections of the middle states to embark largely in the business of planting trees for the sole purpose of raising silk.

From notices we have read in our exchange papers, of nurseries in various places, an impression appears to exist that all the trees now growing throughout the country are for sale.—Nothing could be more contrary to the fact; and those persons who expect to make large purchases of trees this fall, will find themselves greatly mistaken. Some growers in our neighborhood could not be induced to sell at any reasonable price. We know one instance of a company which intended going into the business last spring, with a stock of 30,000 trees, being compelled to begin with about 5000 only, such was the impossibility of getting trees. Of all the trees now growing, probably but one-third are raised for sale—full two-thirds being grown to feed the worms. So far as the business has progressed in Burlington, it has answered every expectation that was formed of it. Very great profits have been realized from small lots of ground, and there is every prospect of our ancient city becoming the emporium of American silk.

A proper climate and a suitable range of temperature are decidedly necessary for the production

of good silk. The excessive heat, and the great humidity of certain countries, exert the same effect upon the silk worm as upon the constitution and habits of the inhabitants.—England will never be able to raise the raw material for her manufactures, owing to the great moisture of her climate; and her sole dependence for the support of her manufacturers, will, and must be, upon foreign countries. Possessing the capital that she does, combined with the energy, skill, and perseverance of her artizans, is it not probable that she will import the raw material from that country which will afford it the cheapest? She has long been dependant upon the United States for her cotton, and her profits have been immense. Her merchants and manufacturers are justly styled Princes of the Earth. When she ascertains that our country can furnish her with raw silk proportionate to her demand, and at a cheaper price than she can obtain it from any other source, it is natural to suppose that our silk growers will always find a market for the products of their labour in her ports.

It has been satisfactorily proved that the United States can produce silk superior in quality to that produced by any nation whatever. With a climate neither too humid or warm, but exactly suited to the disposition and habits of the silk worm, we must eventually become as famous for our exportation of our raw silk as we are for our cotton. All that is wanting on our part, is a determination to "GO AHEAD," and in a few years we shall be ranked first upon the list of silk growing nations.

But, for years to come, we care not for a foreign market; our immense population, by its demands for the fabric, will cause all the raw material to be worked up within our own borders. We shall no longer look to China, France, or Italy, for manufactured silk, and shall be as independent of them in that respect, as we are in regard to cotton—why then should we delay? Every thing appears favourable, and invites us to the enterprise.

Dr. Pascalis gives the following reasons why our agricultural brethren should engage in the silk business:

1st. The article of silk added to the other pursuits of agriculture, the more enhances the value of land, that, by it, such parcels as are poor and waste can be profitably employed.

2d. Said produce or standard value according to its quality, is always exchangeable in commerce in all its several conditions, as it is neither perishable nor corruptible.

3d. It is a material for the manufacture of all kinds of filature, for raw silk, of machinery for weaving warping; for building a variety of looms, bringing into use every process of dying, &c. which business being divided and subdivided, affords numerous branches of mechanical industry, by which immense populations in Europe are now prosperously supported.

4th. Nurseries of silk worms create also various branches of business among the poorer classes; the making of hurdles, frames, baskets, &c. gathering mulberry leaves and brushwood, detaching and cleaning cocoons, and many other sorts of employment incident on the management and completion of the culture, as if every individual of the poorest community could not fail reaping from it some advantage and profit.—*Silk Grower.*

Silk manufacture.—The New York Star says that such is the success which has attended the manufacture of silk at the establishments in Massachusetts, that the silk company at Northampton determined at their late meeting to raise immediately \$30,000, in addition to the large capital already invested, in order to enlarge their sphere of operations. This company was one of the first that was formed in this country, and had to labor under all the disadvantages attendant on the commencement of a new branch of manufacture, which those recently established have not had to contend with. In one instance a Silk Company, which has only been in operation 2½ years, has divided \$100 on each share, where but \$25 were paid in.

From the Indiana Farmer and Stock Register.

BOTS IN HORSES.

I, for many years, yielded to the current of popular opinion; that the Bot-worms destroyed the horses by eating through the stomach, and of course that this was one of the many evils inflicted upon animal life, for *Adam's Transgression*. But upon reflection I have become convinced that neither the one, nor the other, are correctly founded—I first sought for a reason why God should destroy this noble animal by such a despicable insect—but, finding none, I began to inquire into its natural habits, use, &c., and from observation, have come to the following conclusions:—

Observations.—1st. Wild horses, in a state of nature, are never known to die of Bots.

2d. Domesticated horses, that are allowed to run at large, and unrestrained, never die of Bots.

3d. Horses whose food is not changed, and that are not over heated, or stinted in food, never die of Bots.

4th. The bot worm does not eat through the stomach of the horse but is invariably found attached to his stomach by its tail-end, and goes through tail foremost.

5th. Bots are most apt to hurt horses in the spring and fall, or soon after changing the horse's food from green to dry, or from dry to green.—The theory I would offer upon this part is, that the worm eats of the food that the horse eats, and has its preference of different kinds of food, and that when deprived of its choice food, or stinted in the quantity, it pierces the horse's stomach by means of the horns in its tail, by which, also, it adheres to its position, and thus by continuing to bore deeper, finally gets through. And thus makes holes through the stomach by which the gases and juices of the stomach escapes into the abdomen which occasions, sometimes distortion, and sometimes inflammation of the peritoncum, which soon destroys the horse.

The worm itself is necessary for the health of the horse by piercing (not through) the coats of his stomach, excites his appetite by irritation.—But error in food, that does not satisfy the worm, induces it to commit another error, viz: that of continuing its irritation too long, by which it pierces through the stomach and destroys the support of its own life. Man too often commits the same error, by straining the springs of life too far, in the lap of pleasure brings on sudden and unexpected destruction—why should we be surprised if a worm of the bot kind should err?

Another instance of error in the action of the bots that sometimes they collect in such numbers within the lower orifice of the oesophagus, or swallow as to choke the horse—in these instances the death of the horse is sudden and like one in a fit.

I need not describe the bot, as every one who will open the stomach of that animal can see them. I will now offer a remedy which is already suggested :

1st. Never change the horse's food from green to dry, suddenly, and perseveringly.

2d. Never change from dry to green, unless you can keep him to the green food for a length of time.

3d. Observe the same rule in changing from corn to oats, or vice versa.

4th. If the horse is seized with the bots, either drench the horse with something the worm will not eat, and that will nauseate it, and destroy its appetite, such as sweetened milk, blood of fresh meat, or guts of fowls, &c.

5th. Or drench him with something that will satisfy the cravings of hunger in the bots, such as green moss off of old logs, or a decoction of moss, green blue grass, &c.

6th. Or which should be first tried—if the horse when found to be sick is not so as to refuse to eat, turn him into a lot of green blue grass, or a wood where different kinds of moss grows, (if in the winter,) and the horse will soon be for making a selection that will quiet the bots.

These remarks are offered for the interest of man and the comfort of the horse. The attention of the scientific, who take an interest in this useful animal, is particularly called to this subject. And if the observation of others confirms these of mine, I shall feel much gratified, and amply compensated for the time devoted to the subject.

Yours, with much esteem,
S. J. SCOTT.
Greencastle, Ia. June 16, 1838.

Indian Wheat or Tartarian Buckwheat.—This is from Tartary or Siberia, via Germany. It is proposed where our buckwheat is killed by frost or heat, to substitute this. It is cultured in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Western New York. It is heavier in the grain and more palatable than common buckwheat, and if properly milled, will give thirty five pounds of flour to the bushel. It does well on the poorest soil, and is not affected by the cold—does not require so much seed per acre, as it branches low and spreads much. It produces 30 or 40 bushels to the acre on ordinary land, and on good land is said to produce from 75 to 100. From 12 to 16 quarts of seed are sown to an acre, though many sow more, and the usual time of sowing is about the middle of June. The land should not be rich, and poor sandy soils that are not worth cultivating for other crops, are said to produce fair crops of this grain. It is used for various kinds of breadstuffs, as well as for feeding hogs, horses, cows, &c. It makes good bread when new, whether eaten warm or cold, having this advantage over common buckwheat, and it mixes well with other grains.—*New York Star.*

[We have a small patch of it growing, and will be able hereafter to speak of it from actual experiment.—*Ed. Far. & Gard.*]

BRIEF HINTS FOR AUGUST.

The pressure of work which farmers are obliged to attend to through haying and harvesting, often causes them to neglect the extirpation of weeds at this time, when they are about going to seed. This should be carefully avoided.

After the second hoeing of corn, the weeds among the crop, of which there always spring up more or less, are suffered to have undisturbed possession, and the ground becomes completely seeded with them by another year. A little reasonable labor would prevent this evil. We observed a piece of ground which was kept clear of weeds last year, and another which was but imperfectly cleared of them; the consequence was, that the crop this season (field beet) which grew on the latter piece, was literally hid with a dense growth of weeds, while the other was comparatively free. Canada thistles, must in no instance whatever be allowed to ripen their seed.

Thistles, mulleins, burdocks, &c., in pastures and fence corners, must be destroyed without fail.

Root crops, as ruta baga, and mangel wurtzel, are liable to be too much neglected after one or two hoeings; they should be kept all the season perfectly clear from weeds, and the benefit they derive from this, and from stirring the earth around them, amply repays the expense of the labor.

With a little pains, it is as cheap to raise a good crop, as a crop of noxious weeds; and seed now selected should be therefore as perfectly freed from foul stuff as possible. If clean wheat is always sowed, we may expect on clean ground, a clean crop; but land will become more and more infested with weeds so long as we sow the seeds with the grain.

Chess being almost universally the worst weed among wheat, no pains should be spared to separate it. It may be done by means of brine, first make strong, and then weakened till the wheat will just sink in it, when the chess, being lighter, floats and is skimmed from the surface. A basket should be used, to let the brine run off the more freely. The wheat should then be spread on a barn floor, two or three inches thick, and about one fifteenth part of air, slackened lime sifted over it and well stirred. This assists the drying, and destroys the smut.

A good fanning mill will clear most of the chess from wheat by passing it through a few times.

No seed wheat should be considered clean, until by repeatedly spreading handfuls of it on a table, no chess can be found. There is not much of what is termed *very clean* seed that will endure this test.

Underdraining should be performed during the dry season, and those farmers who have wet spots of ground in cultivated fields, should no longer delay this simple mode of rendering such land productive. Open drains should never be made but to carry off surface water. No drain for any other purpose should be much less than three feet deep, but an open one this depth must be nine feet wide to prevent the banks sliding, and this is an enormous waste of land. But a covered drain occupies no ground. The expense of digging, from this cause is also much greater in case of open drains.

Covered drains may be filled with stone or brush. The stone may be laid so as to leave a small open

channel at bottom; or if they are quite small, and the quantity of water passing off not large, such channel is not necessary. Brush drains are filled by placing the branches of trees, freshly cut and with the leaves on, in a sloping direction in the ditch, the leaves upwards, and then covering them with earth. The spaces between the branches below allow the water to flow off. This method of filling is best in sandy ground where stones are scarce.

In cutting off underground channels of water, particularly those which ooze out of the surface of sloping ground, by means of covered drains, the mode of operating should be adapted to circumstances. The common error is to cut it at the wet spot, whereas, the proper place is a little above before the current reaches the surface. The judgment and close examination alone can direct the proper course and situation for the drain in such cases.

Horses often suffer from slabbering during the latter part of summer, especially when they feed in succulent pastures. The best remedy is dryer food.

Fruit trees are frequently injured in collecting the fruit, by resting ladders against the branches, and thus bruising the bark. Apricots, plums and peaches, often suffer much in this way. The remedy is to use self-supporting ladders, constructed like a common ladder, with either one or two expanding legs of equal length, which serve to support it without any other prop.

Budding or inoculating should be performed while the stocks are growing most rapidly, or while the *cambium* or mucilaginous substance under the bark is in the greatest abundance. This cements the inserted buds and makes them adhere the better to the wood. Cherries and plums should be budded immediately, but peaches may be deferred three or four weeks later, if necessary. The general rule is, budding may be performed successfully at any time when the bark peels freely.

If the stocks are thrifty; if the bark is carefully cut and raised so as not to injure the *cambium*; if the buds are cut smoothly off the shoot so that they may be applied closely to the wood of the stock; if the bandages are bound so evenly that they may just maintain this close contract between the bud and stock; and if they are carefully removed as soon as they begin to indent the growing stock, there can be a little doubt of success in budding.—[*Genesee Farmer.*]

From the Germantown Telegraph.

RAISING OF TOBACCO.

Mr. Editor.—The more I reflect, the more I am convinced that much will yet be accomplished in our agricultural pursuits, if our farmers will continue persevering in experimenting upon the adaptation of our soil to the raising of foreign crops as they have been doing of late years. Our soil undoubtedly contains more hidden treasures than its most sanguine farmer can be aware of.—These remarks presented themselves forcibly to my mind, upon being shown a sample of cigars, and a care of leaf-tobacco, said to have been raised and manufactured on the farm of Mr. J. H. SMITH, Cresheim, west of Mount Airy. This gentleman has undoubtedly succeeded well in the way of raising tobacco, not equalled in the United States. The cigars manufactured from the said

tobacco, are of an exceedingly excellent flavor, and in my humble opinion superior to any of the imported I have yet smoked; and it is singular they have a peculiarity about them which is much in their favor: when you have smoked one about half away, you will find it to increase in point of pleasantness; and you will naturally become more and more attached, until finally your lips come in contact with the fire. As a Pennsylvania production, all they want is an unprejudiced trial, for the more you smoke of them, the more you want to smoke!

A FRIEND TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

BEAVER IN NORTH AMERICA.

The natural habits of the Beaver are topics so generally, though often so imperfectly handled, that we will rather speak at present of the manners which it is found to display in a domestic state, and of one or two other particulars less generally known.

We have domesticated certain animals, and most of those only to a certain extent, and are therefore apt to fancy that those are the only animals susceptible of domestication, and that they surpass all others in sagacity and companionable affections. But there is a very long list indeed, of animals, apparently the last to be thought of, for domestication, but which, nevertheless, would please, and be pleased if they, like others, lay in our bosoms, ate out of our dish, and sat at our firesides, and that would make manifest their understanding, and more than answer our caresses. An example presents itself in the Beaver, whose habits in domesticity are pictured by a North American trader.

"I have kept several Beavers," says Hearne, "till they became so domesticated as to answer to their name, and to follow those to whom they are accustomed, in the same manner as a dog would do, and they were as much pleased at being fondled as any animal I ever saw. In cold weather they were the constant companions of the Indian women and children, and were so fond of their company, that when the Indians were absent for any considerable time, the Beavers discovered great signs of uneasiness; and, on their return, showed equal marks of pleasure, by fondling them, crawling into their laps, lying on their backs, sitting like a squirrel, and behaving like children who see their parents but seldom. In general, during the winter, they lived on the same food as the women did, and were remarkably fond of rice and plum-pudding: they would eat partridges and fresh venison very freely, but I never tried them with fish, though I have heard that they will at times prey on them. In fact, there are few carnivorous animals that may not be brought to be carnivorous."

Of the things usually eaten by the Beaver, the same writer gives the following account:—"Their food consists of a large root, something resembling a cabbage stalk which grows at the bottom of the lakes and rivers. They also eat the bark of trees, particularly those of the poplar, birch, and willow; but the ice preventing them from getting to the land in the winter, they have not any bark to feed on in that season, except that of such sticks as they cut down in summer, and throw into the water opposite the doors of their houses; and as they generally eat a great

deal, the roots above mentioned constitute a principal part of their food during the winter. In summer they vary their diet, by eating different kinds of herbage, and such berries as grow near their haunts."

Beavers having returned in considerable numbers to Notaway river and its tributaries, Mr. Ruffin of the Farmer's Register, suggested the propriety of an experiment to domesticate them, with a view to the annual procuring of their rich furs, without destroying their lives. As this inoffensive and valuable animal is rapidly disappearing before the stratagems of the trapper, and the march of civilization, this resort may become necessary if practicable and might perhaps turn out to be a profitable enterprise.—*Ed. Tenn. Far.*

LANCASTER SILK COMPANY.

We have been presented by Mr. Carson, with a specimen of the first silk reeled by him, which is very beautiful, being even, of fine texture and glossy appearance. The process of reeling is now going on at the factory, west end of Chestnut street. The reel used by Mr. Carson was made by his directions, and appears to be an improvement of the Piedmontese reel, which is considered the best one in use. A double crop of silk was made at this establishment the last season; and Mr. C. is preparing for a second the present summer. Those gentlemen who have labored to introduce more extensively into the country this important manufacture, merit the gratitude of the community; and we sincerely wish them a rich reward for their patriotism. The Lancaster company have a thriving plantation of the morus multicaulis and Italian mulberry. The cocoons are of a pearly white color, but we neglected to ask whether they were fed promiscuously on both kinds of leaves, or whether but one was used.

[*Lan. Jour.*]

Despatch.—Mr. George W. Smith, of Blockley township, Philadelphia county, has this harvest cut the wheat standing in the field in the morning, hauled it in, threshed and cleaned it, taken it to the mill, had it ground and brought home, had the flour made into bread, and eat part of it before night of the same day.

Bots.—An eminent farmer of Columbia co. N. Y., who has never less than twenty or thirty horses, once stated to me that he always gave each horse a small quantity of ashes twice a week, and never had a case of the bots in his life.

A FARMER.

Good for New Jersey.—Mr. Henry Boughton, of Parsippany, sheared 11 pounds 10 ounces of fleece from off one of his yearling sheep, last week. This we consider equal to any thing on record.—*Democratic Banner.*

Hail Storm.—The eastern part of Bradford County, Pa., was visited by a violent hailstorm on Wednesday, 24th July, which in its course entirely destroyed whole fields of grain. The hail stones were unusually large, and the Argus states, that in some places the ground was covered to the depth of six inches. Orchards were stripped of their fruit, windows broken by hundreds, and the cattle in the fields very much bruised.

Soils that absorb the most moisture, all other circumstances being equal, are considered the most fertile. Sir Humphrey Davy states, "I have compared the absorbant powers of many soils with respect to atmospheric moisture, and I have found it always greatest in the most fertile soils; so that it affords one method of judging of the productiveness of the land."

Many of the most thrifty farmers of the east, grind their hoes, and take a file to their fields to sharpen them when dull, with as much regularity as they take a whetstone with them to the meadow. Those who have never used a ground hoe would be astonished at the comparative ease and expedition, with which he can prosecute his work with that very useful little implement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'"; "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny.—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates, which will enable vendors to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta banga or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tankard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

Also, for sale, every other kind of Garden, Flower and Agricultural seeds. A liberal credit to vendors—and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire.

N. B. 600,000 Chives Morus Multicaulis Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 Morus Expansa, Brusse, and other choice varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Flushing, New-York.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

(These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday)

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLES, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 50	8 25
CORN, yellow	bushel	65	
White.	"		
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	9 1/2	11
Upland,	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana — Alabama	"	11 1/2	12
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 12	
FLOWER MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	bushel.	9 50	
Do. do. baker's.	"		
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	7 00	7 25
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	
City Mills, super.	"	7 25	7 50
extra	"	7 75	
Susquehanna,	"	7 00	
Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.		
do. in bbls.	bbl.		
GRASS SEEDS, whole. red Clover,	bushel.		
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy(hards of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"		3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	
Hops, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	
Slaughtered,			
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	
second,	"	7	
refuse,	"	5	
LIME,	bushel.	33	34
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	27	
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 50	3 75
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.		
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	60	63
Susquehanna,	"		none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	5 00	8 00
" wavy, suitable	"		
for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fineyellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"		
" ground leaf,	"		
Virginia,	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 40	1 50
Red, best	"	1 35	1 42
Maryland	"	1 25	1 35
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	34	35
" in hds.	"	32	
" wagon price,	"	bbls	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs	9 25	
To Wheeling,	"	2 50	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30	35 18 20
One half do.	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled,	"	28	30 18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	14	15	
Shoulders, do.	"	10 1/2	11 1/2
Middlings, do.	"	10	
Assorted, country,	"	10	10 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	16	25
Roll,	"		
CIDER,	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 62	
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 60
Eggs,	dozen.	12 ^t	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 2 ^t	4 75
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	10 00	12 00
No. 3,	"		
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,	10 ^t	11	

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg,
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,
Hagerstown,	ja	Norfolk,
Frederick,	do	Winchester,
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do		Danville,
Do. payable at Easton, do		Bank of Valley, Winch.
Salisbury, — 1 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,
Cumberland, — par		Do. Charlestown,
Millington,		Do. Leesburg,
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks, 3 1/4
Washington,		Ohio Banks, generally 5 1/2
Georgetown,		New Jersey Banks gen.
Alexandria,		New York City,
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,
Philadelphia,	par	Massachusetts,
Chambersburg,	1/2	Connecticut,
Gottysburg,	do	New Hampshire,
Pittsburg,	2 1/2	Maine,
York,		Rhode Island,
Other Pennsylvania Banks.	2	North Carolina,
Delaware [under \$5] ...	5	South Carolina,
Do. [over 5] ...	1 1/2	Georgia,
Michigan Banks,	10	New Orleans.
Canadian do.	10	

FARMERS' REPOSITORY
OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobacconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Hammers, and Fox & Borland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in the city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the

ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,
Between Charles & Hanover st.

Feb 20

WATKINS' PATENT WHEAT FANS,
HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

THE subscribers, being confident of the superiority of the Watkins' Fan have made arrangements with the Patentee to manufacture the article in this city.

The difficulty of procuring these fans from Washington county in this State, (where they were formerly manufactured) and the high price at which they were sold has much retarded their introduction in our immediate vicinity; they are now manufactured by us at a reduction of about 40 per cent. on original price, and made of warranted materials and by experienced workmen. The Riddle and Screen of this fan are operated upon by a simple crank motion, and the general construction of the fan is such as to give the wind a proper direction and great force on the riddles, thus enabling farmers to clean double the quantity of grain and put it in better order for market than can be done by those in common use. Our assortment of Fans and Harvest Tools are as follows, viz:

Watkins' Patent Fans	\$30.00
do do with unshipping heads	32.00
Common Crank Shake Patent Fans,	25.00
do do do with unship heads	27.00
do Dutch Fans,	20.00
Box Fans; a very complete fan and well suited for small farms,	16.00
Grain Cradles with 4 & 8 fingers and warranted Scythes attached,	4.00
do do with wire braces,	5.00
Grass Scythes and Snares, in complete order for mowing	2.25
Grain, Grass and Bramble Scythes,	
Sickle and Grass Hooks,	
Scythes Stones, assorted kinds, Ripes for whetting	
Grain Scythes,	
Horse and Hand Hay Rakes,	
Cradlers' Hammers,	
Hay Forks, of sizes suitable for making and pitching hay,	
Threshing Machines, &c.	

ALSO,
Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Harrows, Field and Garden Hoes, and as usual, a large assortment of IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS, comprising nearly every variety used by the planter. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
Light street near Pratt street wharf.

June 4

A DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a superior Bull—he is of fine size and unexceptionable pedigree, which will be given next week—he comes from a strain of deep milkers, and is himself the sire of several fine animals. Price \$500. je 26 St

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of a communication from Powhatan—the supply of breadstuffs, price of wheat, &c.—reports on the culture of spring wheat desired—prospects of the corn crop—buckwheat—turnips—recipes for taking hives without destroying the bees—silk culture in New Jersey—strays—laws relative thereto, &c.—the crops and the drought—produce of spring wheat—crops of Europe and the U. S. and the grain market—the morus multicaulis—prospects of the silk culture in the U. S.—do. at Northampton, Ma.—bots in horses—Indian wheat or Tartarean buckwheat—hints for August—raising tobacco in Pennsylvania—the beaver of North America—Lancaster silk company—despatch in harvesting, &c.—cure for bots in horses—a great fleece—hail storm in Bradford co Pa.—soils—but to farmers—prices current—advertisements.